9

Delivered at the meeting of the friends of Ulysses S. Grant, held at Cooper Institute, on the evening of

December 4, 1867. FELLOW-CITIZENS: "In peace prepare for war," is a prudential maxim, applicable alike to the conduct of nations, and of great political organizations. At no time since the formation of the Union party, that great and patriotic party, which was formed after the attack on Fort Sumter, has the duty enjoined by this salutary old proverb been more emphatic than at this moment. [Applause.] Our nation has just passed through a war more formidable in its character and more gigantic in its proportions than any other which has existed since the creation of the world. On the fields of battle that war has resulted in the complete triumph of the arms of the Union, and in the total destruction of the Rebel Confederacy. [Applause.] But the political problems growing out of the war, and intimately connected with it, still remain unsolved and unsettled. It depends upon the future action of the people whether the national victory which has been achieved by a vastexpenditure of treasure nd blood shall prove comparatively fruitless, or whether the great principles which have been vindicated by the reand shall become permanently incorporated into the governmental policy of the nation. The people of the United States will soon enter upon the great Presidential campaign of 1888. Public opinion, in reference to the candidate of the Union Republican party, for President, is rapidly cul-reinating, and finding atterance, in spentaneous meetings of the people, in the expressions of the public press, and in the opinions of leading statesmen, throughout the country. At such a time, and under such circumstances, it is eminently fitting and proper that the patriotic Union men of New-York should give expression to their opin-ions upon this vitally interesting question. You are sit-nated in the commercial center of the Confederacy—the zents of wealth, intelligence, and activity. As the heart sends the blood coursing through all the arteries of the human body, so does every great popular movement originating here exert an influence which is felt in all the members of the body politic. When I remember that the the Union Republican party, for President, is rapidly culgrateful people will bestow upon them its choicest bonors and rewards. Look, for a moment, at the brilliant constellation. There is Salmon P. Chase, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court [great applanse], the Secretary of the Treasury, who smote the rock of public credit when the Waters guished forth—the financial minister who, by his great ability, raised the sinews of war for our army when the capitalists and Governments of the old world turned the cold shoulder to our struggling Republic. There, too, is the right hand supporter of Mr. Luccoln's administration, Edwim M. Stanton greater armies than any Government ever brought into the field, and who, without delay, supplied them with all those provisions, and munitions of war that unabled them to obtain success; the devoted patriot, who for his fidelity to his country was stricken down by the perfolious incumbent of the Presidential office. (Slight hisses, with tremendous applanse, repeated again and again.) Then, three to the trial states man from the North-West, the cloquent representative of the vigorous and progressive elements in the Union party, Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives. (Great applanse.) From the army we have that glerious solder, the Capital of our cavalry, Philip Sheridan Igreat splanse), the man who sent the enemy "whiring through the vailey," and who displayed each plant. of Representatives. (Great appliance.) From the any we have that glorious soldier, the Captain of our cavalry, Philip Sheridan (great appliance), the man who sent the enemy "whirling through the vailey," and who displayed such great executive ability in the administration of the Department of Louisiana and Texas. Last, but not least, we have that glorious warrior—statesman, Gen. Logan. (Great appliance.) Like our own gallant Siekles (cheers), he sunk his party in his country, and both on the restrum, and in the field, he has earned the hasting gratitude of his country and both on the restrum, and in the field, he has earned the hasting gratitude of his countrymen. When he was in Congress, and his colleagues from the South were seeding from the Hall of Representatives, he promised them that if they made war on the old flag the troops from Hillinois, with himself among them, would have their way to the Gulf, and, if need be, waid kneedeep in blood—a promise which he fully performed (Applanse.) With either of these men we could enter upon the contest with a strong and reasonable probability of sincess. But we are possing through a transition period in our history. We are standing in the very crisis of our national life. We are reconstructing great States whose governments were overthrown by treason. We are laying anew the foundations of Empire, and if the opportunity now offered to us shall be lest, it will be gone forever. We dare not, therefore, accept even a probability of sincess when the certainty is within the reach. It is behold it for yours earliting example of the expediency plen may be found test representative man. We were, chen, in the indust of war, but the demand came up from the beholdon, which was recknoch by the Rebel sympathizers here, nominate any other man than Lincoln, and a speedy and henorable peace will timediately follow. To this, the loyal masses responded, as the earth extending the house of the New Lindon of the Parities of the West of the Parities of the Paritie

LT ON TOTA WORKS." [Tremerdons applause, repeated again and again.]
"I am very respectfully your obedient servant,
"U. S. GRANT."

Buckner hastens to respond:

Buckner hastens to respond:

The distribution of the forces under my command, tacident is been. The distribution of the force and the overshelming force under th

"Siz: The distribution of the forces under my command, furdient to an inexpected change of commanders, and the overschaining force under your command, compain me, notwithstanding the brilliant success of the Confederate arms, to accept the ungenerous and unalivations terms which you propose." (First lampher and applaces!

Fort Donelson, with 12,000 to 15,000 prisoners, 40 pieces of artillery, and large military stores fell into the hands of Grant, although he did not understand and observe the laws of chivairy. (Applause.)

PITTSBURG LANDING.

You find Grant at Fittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee, when an army of 40,000 troops, commanded by Albert Sidney Johnston and Beauregard, attack him early in the morning. Although our troops fought bravely, yet, "not to make too fine a point on "t," they were badly whipped the first day. Beauregard dispatched from Shiloh to Richmond an exultant message, claiming that he had won a complete victory, and driven the enemy from all points. Indeed, under any other leader but Grant our army would have been cut to pieces, or driven from the field; but Grant, like Gen. Taylor, never knows when he is whipped. Laughter and applause. That inght he reorganizes his troops, orders up all the reserves within reach, and at 4 o'clock the next morning assumes the offensive; and 80 vigorous and successful was he that before 4 o'clock be had not only recovered all his lost ground but had converted a disastrous defeat into a great victory. Johnson was killed, and Beauregard, with his army routed, shattered, and beaten, retreated to Corinth. Fifteen thousand killed, wounded, and captured Confederate troops attested the invincible courage and builded tenacity of our great chieftam. (Applause.)

From the commencement of the Rebellion, Vicksburg,

victory. Johnson was killed, and Beauregard, with his army routed, shattered, and beaten, retreated to confiderate thousand killed, wondod, and captured Confederate through a streated the design, (Applause.)

From the commencement of the Rebellion, Vicksburg had been regarded as the Gibrailar of the Confederacy, and Davis had publicly declared that its possession was essential to the existence of his government. Strong in its natural position, and strengthened immensely by huge fortifications, constructed with great engineering skill and immense labor, its frowing batteries commanded the Mississippl, and had defied the utmost efforts of our combined land and naval forces for its reduction. You remember Grant's lacredible and gigantic labors in diverting the channel of the great river, his large canni to the lake, and has hercales ended to the great river. In the lake, and has hercales and secretic to pass the forcest and awamps in his attempts to execute the original plans for its capture. Grant was as certile in resources as he was brave in battle, and he resolved to change the plan of attack. Then came Commonwer Porter's brilliant passage of the batteries with his gunboats, under cover of darkness. Grant them commonced that masterly series of invocements, resulting in entiting his way through all opposing forces, until at last he reaches the covated location on the east of Vicksburg, and the investment of the doomed fortress is completed. Now let us turn our attention to the events, when at this time were transpiring in this city. The Fourth of July, 1883, was a golomy day for our country. Horntio Seymour was amound as the orator for the day in this city. It might have been supposed that in that hour of gloom, the the Magistrate of the Empire State would say sometly got to the particles; but no such words were uttered. He lannelse forth the severest demonstations against the Administration and the Union party. He reproaches them with the fact that Vicksburg which had been promised, was bidding them defiance;

to Add that the capture are thus briefly stated is capture of Vickaburg are thus briefly stated is official report:

"The result of the cappaign has been the defeat of the enemy in five battles outside of Vickaburg, the occupation of Jackson, the captul of the State of Mischaippi, and the capture of Vickaburg, and its garrison, and munitions of warr a loss to the onemy of 77,000 prisoners, among whom were 15 general officers at least 10,000 thield not wounded, and smoon the killed Gena. Tracy, Tilchman, and Green; and hundreds, perhaps thousands of stranglers who can never be collected and reorganized; arms and munitions of war for an army of 00,000 men have fallen into our hands, beside a large amount of other public property, consuming of subracia incomotives, cars, steamboats, cotton, etc."

bands, bealds a large smeant of other public property, consuling of railroads, locomatrics, care, steambosts, cotica, etc."

Let us follow Gen. Grant to his new theater of operations. The Army of the Potomac, while under the command of McClethan, although composed of as fine and soldierly a body of troops as were ever mustered into service, had failed to meet the just expectations of the people. The Annaconda of our young Napoleona, which, we were told, would coil itself around the body of the Rebellion, and crush out its life, proved to be a sliggish and torpid beast, passing his time in pit holes and in practicing lessons in civil engineering. [Applause.] "Hope deferred" had "made the heart of the nation sick "Meanwhile, the rising fame of the gallant General from Illinois had attracted the attention of the nation, and the people demanded that all the armies of the Union should be subjected to the control of his great genius. Congress responded, and in February, 1884, an act was passed creating the office of Lieutemant-General, and recommending Grant for the position. He was nominated and confirmed the next day, and soon after, repaired to the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomae, Early in May he gave the command, "On to Richmond," and then esumenced that forward movement, from which the brave heroes were never to return, until they return as victors and conquerors. [Applause.] Lee, the most accomplished General in the Confederacy, was on the alert, and as soon as Grant entered the Widerness, where his artillery would be useless, and he could be attacked at a disadvantace, his great adversary hurled his whole army against him, and then came the life and death struggle which might be anticipated from "Greek meeting Greek." The smoke of battle burg over the mighty combatants for sides. diency were, be and then came the life and death struggle which might be anticipated from "Greek meeting Greek." The smoke of battle hung over the mighty combatants for six days, while the nation remained in a state of suspense, bordering upon agony. At last, there came from Grant to Lincoln another of those electrifying reports, containing an expression which has served to give him an immortal reports.

general. Chylinates, Left, in mice alect, and an severed climate the Wildersea, where his stuffing where his stuffing where he was a street of the control o

stand you, you propose to hold the leg. while Sherman takes off the skin." [Roars of laughter, with tremendous applause." Yes," said Grant, "that is what I mean." With what an iron grasp Grant held the leg, and how brilliantly Sherman stripped the hide from the Rebellion—these are matters which have passed into the domain of history. [Lond applause.] My third reason is that, under the administration of Grant, the Reconstruction of the Union, on a basis of loyalty, freedom, and justice, will be secured. An objection, to the calect that Grant has not been sufficiently demonstrative in the expression of his opinions upon the political issues that have agitated the nation, is deserving of consideration. When I remember how grievously Addrew Johnson has disappointed the party which elected him, I desire to treat this objection with great respect. Let us "reason together" and see if its force is not essentially impaired in the light of fair and candid discussion. Grant is constitutionally a reserved man. His whole career and conduct prove this. Follow him, in his movements among the people, and when he is honored with these ovations which a grateful people offer him. No speeches fall from his lips. There is little danger that he will injure himself or the party which nominate him, by "ewinging around the circle," making speeches, as he swings. [Laughter insi lips. There is little danger that he will hyure himself or the party which nominate him, by "willinging around the circle," making speeches, as he swings. [Laughter and appliance]. Secreted your city, after eulogicing the massierly abilities and military genius of Grant, that among the numerous letters and reports he had received from Grant, there was not one that covered more than more side of a sheet of letter paper. [Grat applianse.] His views of eliquette and propriety, he those of most army officers, induce him occurred the country of the countr

destroy their debts, dollar for dollar, principal and interest. [Applause.] My fifth reason is, that under his administration peace and universal prosperity would prevail. The Rebeis, themselves, like any other intelligent people, respect an honorable manly and consistent opponent. Ask Lee or any other intelligent Rebel, for his opinion, and he will tell you, I doubt not, that he would prefer the election of Grant for President to any of those Janus-faced politicians, who professed to favor a vigorous prosecution of the war, while they opposed every means deemed essential to make the war a success—who professed sympathy with the North, and, so far as they dared, practiced sympathy with the Rebels—men who, like the Cow Boys of the with the Mebels—men who, like the Cow Boys of the

HURRICANES AND EARTHQUAKES.

ida on the 5th. The Spey packet, which took the accounts of these hurricanes to England, had been anchored in Carlish Bay. Barbadoes, during the hurricane of the 20th of July. She sailed on the 30th for St. Thomas, and was very nearly sailing into the second hurricane, in the hurricane of the middle of August, in the same year, the Calypso, which left Jamaica on the 11th, met with a most remarkable adventure. At one time she seemed going down head foremost. The weather-lanyards were cut fore and aff at this critical moment, when the mizzen, main, and foremasts were swept away one after the other; but the ship righted, and, although the masts were gone, the boats gone, the middle of the sabreaking over the vessel as it would have done over a log, it was brought into Wilmington by the crew. In the same year occurred what is called the Racer's storm of Jamaica. The first account of this storm places it at Kingston, Jamaica, September 26 and 27, and H. M. S. Racer took the gale near the Grand Caymen on the 28th. After this it increased to a full hurricane, and swept into 6ml for Mexico, passing near Cuba. It reached Sisal on the 1st of October, swept around to Matamoros on the 32t, reaching Galveston and New-Orleans on the 5th, and Pensacola on the 6th. From the latter place it swept along the coast of the Carolinas and into the Chesapeake, and it even touched at New-York. A great storm begun in Alabama in 1877, where it did much damage ou the neighborhood of Barbadoes or St. Thomas and to proceed to the W. N. W., sometimes reaching the coast of Honduras, and passed across Cluba, and through the Atlantic beyond Newfoundland. They generally occur in the latter part of August or early in September, though often much later. The furious hurricane of that reported at the siands of St. Thomas and St. Croix the other day, one of the coast of the present year, it may be observed, was as late as Oct. 29. Earthquakes, too, are of frequent occurrence in the A GLANCE AT WEST INDIAN PHENOMENA. The recent hurricane which passed over a number of the West India Islands with such terrible consequences and the subsequent earthquakes that visited St. Thomas and other islands have directed popular attention to the wonderful phenomena of these dreadful storms and have made pertinent some accounts of the hurricanes which have swept through the Caribbean Sea and along the coast of the Atlantic. With the exception of the burricane of 1858 which passed over Porto Rico, Hayti, and the Bahamas, the West Indies have not suffered from these fearful visitations for more than 30 years. But in the 10 years before and the 10 years succeeding the close of the first quarter of the present century they were frequent and terrible. The West India records furnish no data of the causes of these storms. They are usually barren accounts of the loss of life and property on the islands and to the shipping, which leave even the course of the hurricane to be determined by the marks of destruction it leaves in its track.

The subject has a particular interest to the people of the United States because the West India hurricanes are identical with the storms that sweep along the Atlantic coast. Dr. Frankwhose reputation as a philosopher is founded to a great extent upon his meteorological studies, called these north-east storms, and he was aware that they generally came from the south-west. But even Franklin was unable to fathom the mystery of hurricanes, and it was not until the present century that anything like a clear conception was advanced respecting them. In 1831 Mr. William C. Redfield published in The American Journal of Science and Arts a remarkable paper on the phenomena of storms, and this was followed by other papers at different times, until his death in 1857. Seven years after the appearance of Mr. Redfield's first paper, Lieut.-Col. Reid, afterward Gen. William Reid, published a valuable paper "On Hurricanes," among the "Papers of the Royal Engineers," in which the cause and courses of these storms are treated with great acuteness. He after ward published more elaborate works on the Development of the Law of Storms, and in his last work attempted to give some idea of the practical applica-tion of the subject to navigation. It is now nearly 20 years since this work was published, and yet it would seem the recent hurricane took the people of St. Thomas and other islands by surprise; but with a more correct apprehension of the subject, and a more general diffusion of a knowledge of the law of storms, aided by ocean cables, we may hope that in a few years a similar visitation cannot befall the people of the tropics altogether unheralded.

As many as 355 hurricanes were observed between the years 1493 and 1855, and of these some of the most terrible have been the more recent. The hurricane of 1821 will be particularly remembered in this city. The first trace of it was on the 1st of Septem-Two more ocean steamers, the City of Paris of the Inman Line and the Pennsylvania of the National, have been seized by Marshal Murray for alleged violation of the United states Passenger Act, and as they were advertised to sail on Saturday, their legal representatives were obliged to give bonds in \$179,000 and \$100,000 respectively, and make the preliminary deposit of \$10,000 cach. They did it under protest. Intense excitement prevails in shipping circles and among the owners of emigrant vessels, in view of this recent movement of the United States Marshal, by which at least soven vessels have been required to deposit bonds. It is understood that the owners intend to enter these cases before the Admiralty Court in January, and contend that they have fully compiled with the European if not with the American law. The need of assimilating international law upon this subject has long been fell, and it is probable that the entire question will have to go before Congress. The steamers Ohio, Austin, Syracuse, and Gen. McDonnell were not held for similar charges, but for running without a coasting license. The number of passengers who sailed for Europe on Saturday was smaller than usual. The Europa left on her second voyage across the Atlantic with 3s cabin and 10s steerage passengers, and a general carge of rosin, flour, tallow, and provisious. The Pennsylvania carried 21 cabin and 40 steerage passengers, \$50,000 in specie, and a cargo of general merchandise and cotton. The City of Paris had 91 cabin and 16s steerage passengers, \$10,375 specie, and a miscellaneous freight of cheese, cotton, becomi, india-rubber, and appless Among the coasting steamers were the George Washington, for New-Orleans, with 32 passengers; the San Jacunto, for Savannah, with 42 cabin passengers; the San Jacunto, for Savannah, with 42 cabin passengers; the San Jacunto, for Savannah, with 42 cabin passengers; the Manhattan, for Charleston, with 32 passengers. ber, off Turk's Islands, a little group among the Bahamas, and on the afternoon of the 3d it reached New-York. Such was its violence that the wharves of this city were overflowed, the water rising thirteen feet in one hour. It continued with great fury for about three hours. Previous to the storm the wind was S. to S. E., but changed to N. E. at the commencement of the gale, and near the close shifted to the westward. It was this storm, which passed over a portion of the State of Connecticut where Mr. Redfield then resided, that first directed his attention to the subject, and to him, in consequence, is science indebted for the valuable theories

he afterward enunciated. The hurricane of 1830 was of excessive severity, and one of the most remarkable in history. It was severely felt at St. Thomas on the night between the 13th and 14th of August, and on the afternoon of the 14th, and the succeeding night it continued its course along the Bahama Islands, prevailing in the Florida Channel on the 15th, with disastrous consequences. It was felt with equal severity off Tybee, and at Savannah, Ga., and at Charleston, S. C., on the 16th, and even prevailed in the interior of North Carolina as far as Favetteville. A vessel bound from this city to Hayti experienced the gale moderately in the middle The ship Harvest Queen, Capt. Hutchinson, has made one of the quickest voyages on record. On December 7, 1865, she salled from New-York with a full carge of coal and machinery for San Francisco. Arriving there, she discharged and loaded a cargo of breadstuffs for Liverpool, which she carried to that port in 109 days, discharged and loaded a cargo of breadstuffs for Liverpool, which she carried to that port in 109 days, discharged and loaded a cargo of breadstuffs for Liverpool, which she carried to that port in 109 days, discharged and loaded a cargo of breadstuffs for Liverpool, which she carried to that port in 109 days, discharged and loaded a cargo of breadstuffs for Liverpool, which she carried to that port in 109 days, discharged in good order, took in a general cargo of breadstuffs, and at 3:10 p.m. of Saturday, December 7, crossed the bar at Sandy Hook, bound to Liverpool, being twelve months almost to the hour since she took her departure from the same place for San Francisco, October 18, 1867, for Liverpool, thus taking on the cargo of breadstuffs, and at 3:10 p.m. of Saturday, December 7, crossed the bar at Sandy Hook, bound to Liverpool, being twelve months almost to the hour since she took her departure from the same place for San Francisco, October 18, 1867, for Liverpool, thus taking on the cargo of breadstuffs, and at 3:10 p.m. of Saturday, December 7, 1865, she salled from New-York, at the full cargo of coal and machinery for San Francisco. Arriving there, she carried to that port in 109 days, other she arrived November 9, 1867, discharged and loaded a cargo of breadstuffs for Liverpool, which she carried to that port in 109 days, other she arrived November 9, 1867, discharged and loaded a cargo of breadstuffs for Liverpool, which she carried to that port in 109 days, other she arrived November 9, 1867, discharged and loaded a cargo of breadstuffs and its in good order, took in a general cargo of breadstuffs. and at 3:10 p.m. of Saturday, December 7, 1865, she salled from New-York, at which por of the Gulf Stream, and is supposed to have been on

was more severely left from 150 to 250 miles. H. M. ship Blanche, from Havana to Halifax, experienced the gale at two points on different days, having in the mean time escaped from its track, and the ship Illinois sailed through the Gulf of Florida across the tracklover which the hurricane afterward passed, but on the 17th it was overtaken by the gale in its eastern semi-circle.

It is impossible to estimate the loss of life and property in the West Indies by hurricanes. In the Island of Barbadoes alone 3,000 lives, and property to the value of nearly \$5,000,000, were lost in the hurricane of 1780, and in the great storm of 1851 it suffered even more severely in the loss of property. It was to assist in restoring the buildings laid waste in this latter hurricane that Lieut.-Col. Reid first came to Barbadoes. While he was carnestly engaged in collecting material respecting West India hurricanes, the first paper of Mr. Redfield aminutely traced the course of the storm we first described. The Englishman frankly said of the American that his paper "was the first seemed to convey any just opinion on the subject of hurricanes." But the terrible hurricane of 1851 was sufficient in tiself to quicken the zeal of an intelligent man who had set himself to the task of investigating these remarkable phenomena. It began at Barbadoes on the 10th of August, and did not reach St. Vincent, only 70 or 80 miles to the west ward, in less than seven hours. On the west ward, in less than seven hours. We then the subject of hurricanes are not as hour before midnight; but after midnight the tempestuous rage of the gale increased, and the heavens were illuminated by a quivering sheet of blazing light which was only surpassed in brilliancy by the darts of electric flame which exploded in every direction. No thunder was distinctly heard at any time, and the English officer who had sought protection from the pile by getting the surface of the west lindain surfaces. It is said in Hughes's History of Barbadoes that a woman in attempting to f STUD.

On Saturday, the 23d of November, the Marquis of Hastings's racing stud were sold at auction, on the Stockhridge (England) race-course. This was not unexpected, as it has been well-known in England that the Marquis has been a heavy loser on the turf. In the early period of the season the successive defeats of Lecturer for the Northamptonshire Stakes and Chester Cup. cost the Marquis thousands of pounds, and Hermit's Derby was a loss to the Marquis of Hastings of £89,000. A subsequent run of luck enabled his lordship to somewhat recover himself, but in the Antumn the fickle jade, Fortune, again played false, and the disasters culminated in the overthrow of Lady Elizabeth for the Middle Park Plate. The great rival of the Marquis of Hastings on the turf was a Mr. Chaplin, and to his means may be attributed the pecuniary embarrassment of the Marquis. Mr. Chaplin is a wealthy commoner, owning almost a county in Lincolnshire. He loved a noble lady, and was about leading her to the altar, when, on the evening previous to the wedding, she eloped with the Marquis of Hastings. In these prosaie tranes dueling is out of the question, so the only revenge left to Mr. Chaplin was to strive to ruin his zival by competing with him on the turf, and beat him at his favorite pastime. That he has been successful the present sale testifies. The total amount realized was upward of £37,000, and the horses sold were as follows:

Lady Di, by St. Albans—Lady Vernos (benghi in).

Lady Di, by St. Albans—Lady Vernos (benghi in).

200 Left, by Hunder—The Belle, by Birdsathen (Mr. Cockin).

Mangel by Frampeter—Maylor (benghi in).

201 Left, by Bucaseer—Cresping Rose (Mr. H. Hill).

202 Left of Bothwell, by Dander—Mission Lander (Mr. H. Hill).

203 Left, by Bucaseer—Cresping Rose (Mr. H. Hill).

204 Left, by Bucaseer—Cresping Rose (Mr. H. Hill).

205 Left of Bothwell, by Dander—Healthy Berths (Mr. T. Hughes).

206 Left, by Tenacher—Healthy Berths (Mr. T. Hughes).

207 Left of Bothwell, by Pander—Lady Berths (Mr. T. Hughes).

208 Left, b Black Prince, 4 yrs, by Voltigenr—Spots, by Motley (Sir F. Johnstone)

Miss Havelock, 4 yrs, by Rataplan—Qui Vive (sister to Vedette)
(Duke of Newcastle).

Lord of the bales, 3 yrs, by Colsteriale—Colleen Bawn, by Mickey
Free (bought in).
Challeng, 4 yrs, by Trumpeter—Princess Allee, by Prime Minister
(Mr. Charaliere).

Kir & Cons. 3 yrs, by St. Albans—Eleanor, by Voltigenr (Mr. Jos.
1500)
1600
1900, 3 yrs, by Stockweil—Prairie Bird, by Touchstone (Mr. Bienkiron).

Bienalinia, 3 yrs., by Van Galen-Ornament, by Weatherbit (Mr. Payne).

150 Incs. 3 yrs., by Newndhater-Barcelona, by Bon John (Mr. Manmington).

200 Fquerry, br. c. by Stockwell—Bis Teashie (bought in).

200 Fquerry, br. c. by Caterre-Sriphine (bought in).

200 Furser, br. c. by Caterre-Sriphine (bought in).

200 Little Prince, b. c. by Orlando-Volley (bought in).

200 Fore Sar, br. c. by Teashie (bought in).

200 Boe-Saw, br. c. by Buccaneer-Margory Daw (Mr. Caterright).

200 Boress, ch. c. by Westherbis-Batterfly, by Raight of the Whistle (Mr. Asy).

200 Belfast, ch. c. by Stockwell—Bale (Mr. Asy).

201 Latly Barkstra, by Stockwell—Basic Bell (Mr. Latvin).

202 Traviata, b. f. by Bockwell—Stavineya (Mr. Bienkiron).

203 Craul Ducksee, ch. L. by Stockwell—Tubolaki (Dake of Newcastle).

204 Ouckoo, br. f. by Buccaneer—Peggy Whitethroat (net put up 10 succion).

hall Prince, 4 yrs, by Voltigear-Spots, by Motley (Sir F. John-

Blenkiron). Red Riband, 3 yrs., by Van Galen-Ornament, by Weatherbit (Mr.

Haghes).

Hughes).

Hughes).

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Hughes).

Hughes).

However, b. f. by North Lincoln—Catawba (Lord Unbridge).

However, b. f. by Stockwell—Heroine, by Neasham (Mr. Padwicz).

Lady Elizabeth, b. f. by Trumpster—Miss Bowser (Sir F. Johnston.

The residence of Mrs. Leonard, about a mile from London, Canada, was destroyed by fire on Saturday, and Mrs. Leonard, who was an invalid, was burned to death. death.

Foreign papers say that Col. Weyde, a Russian officer, has invented an apparatus for throwing light under water. Four years ago, Mr. George W. Eaton of Irvington. New-Jersey, invented a light that burned brillhantly under water, and said light is now exclusively used by a submarine company of this city.

LOUISIANA. THE UNIONISTS AND UNIVERSAL AMNESTY. From Our Special Correspondent NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 4, 1807. There appeared in yesterday's edition of The Republican newspaper published in this city,

a leading article in which the editor indulges in the fol lowing language: wing language:
"Before the close of the State Convention we hope the Before the close of the State Convention we have the before the close of the State Convention we have the before the close of the State Convention we have the before the close of the State Convention we have the convention when the convention we have the convention we have the convention we have the convention when the convention when the convention we have the convention when the convention when the convention when the

"Before the close of the State Convention we hope these Rebels will know what proscription means. We are now, and always have been, in favor of hanging them, and have no objection to seeing Herace Greeley daugling by their side; and, if Judge Chase has plantaged himself upon the Universal Amnesty and Universal Suffrage platform, to such an extent that the ballot of Surratt and Jeff. Davis shall weigh as much as the ballot of Langston and Douglass, he, too, may swing from the same scuffold." This language finds no sympathy in the breasts of the

Union men of Louisiana; and I am urged by hundreds of them, embracing men of both races, to make this fact known to the readers of THE TRIBUNE, as well as to the Union men of the country generally. The Republicans of Louisiana have engaged in a great struggle for equal political and civil rights; and, knowing them all as well as I do, I can safely say that it is no part of their intention to make this hanging doctrine a plank in their plat-form, or, in any sense, a part of their conflict with their opponents. And, so far are they from desiring that any such wild notions go forth to the world as entertained by them respecting Mr. Chase or Mr. Greeley as would seem to be heralded by The Republican, I can say that those two gentlemen occupy the warmest place in their affections.

However extensively the idea may be entertained that

Jeff. Dayls, and a few other leaders of the Rebellion deserved to die for their crimes, it certainly is not true that the Republicans of this section are in favor of the whole-sale hanging, or even disfranchisement, of traitors. Many of the newly-enfranchised class are even in favor of Untersal Annesty to Rebels; though the majority are opposed to it. It is worthy of note, however, that in the ranks of the Radical party in this State, it would be diffi cult to find a White man who favors Universal Amnesty; while many of the colored men are in favor of it, provided that it should not interfere with their prospect of enjoying their rights. But, Whites or Blacks, the idea of hang ing men because they advocate Universal Amnesty to Rebels finds not so much as a single favorable response On the contrary, the idea is repugnant to the feelings of all who are known as Republicans in Louisiana, The shocking allusion to Judge Chase is the

prising from the fact that the editor who made it said to me, not a week previously, that, of all men in the United States, the one whom he would like to see elected to the Presidency was Judge Chase. In this expression, he, doubtless, knew, as I do, that nine-tenths of the Republicans of the State would like to have an opportunity to cans of the State would not to have an opportunity to-morrow of showing how heartily they concur. So widespread has been the opposition to, and the denunciation of the offensive language I have quoted, especially among Republicans, that the proprietors of

The Republican have announced, in their evening edition, that they do not approve it.

And, while on this subject, it may be prope state concerning the feelings of the newly-enfranchised class in this, as in other Southern States, that they do not desire the blood of their enemies—that they do not desire confiscation—that they do not desire wholesale disfranchisement of their oppressors-that they do not wish the infliction of any pains or penaltics upon their opponents—provided that their own rights and privileges shall be properly, lawfully respected. Respectfully, THOMAS W. CONWAY.

THE OCEAN STEAM PASSENGER BUSINESS.

of the Inman Line and the Pennsylvania of the National,

NOTEWORTHY VOYAGES OF THE CLIPPER SHIPS

SALE OF THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS'S RACING

STUD. On Saturday, the 23d of November, the Mar-

The ship Harvest Queen, Capt. Hutchinson,

Two more ocean steamers, the City of Paris

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE CIVIL COURTS.

In the Supreme Court Chambers, a new pha of the Olympic Theater question was up yesterday, in a motion to open a judgment obtained against Mr. Grover for a month's rent of that theater. Mr. Grover contends that he has a full defense in a set-off for certain chairs, &c., furnished by him at Mr. Duff's request, and that his default was accidental. Decision reserved.

default was accidental. Decision reserved.

In the U. S. Circuit Court, yesterday, the case of lease Cook against The Tribune Association (an action for libel) was called, on motion of Cook's counsel to have a day named for the trial. Judge Blatchford said it was desirable to dispose of the present calendar, and that it would perhaps be better to try the case in February next before Judge Benedict. This was acceded to.

In the Brooklyn City Court, Paul Barbarine In the Brooklyh Chry Court, Tain Baraki, has sued Lawrence Wilderotte, jr., to recover \$3,000 alleged assault. The defendant sets up a general den and furthermore charges that the complainant struck first blow, and that he merely defended himself. C still on. The local newspapers complain because the impreter whom the Board of Supervisors recently appoin at \$4 a day, attends to only one part of his duty, name the drawing of his salary.

In the United States District Court, yester-In the United States District Court, yesterday, the foliowing Internal Revenue business was disposed of: The United States agt, the Distillery, &c., foot of Forty-fifth-street, North River. The distillery, in the case, was owned by Dr. Blaisdell and John J. Eekel, the latter of whom was a prominent witness in the "Birdell case." The distillery is of immense capacity, and has a large rectifying establishment connected with it. It was seized on a Sunday night, about two weeks ago, by Collector Bailey, and was condemned by default on Tuesday last. Notice is now given by counsel for claimants that he will make a motion at an early day to open the default. The United States agt. A Quantity of Distilled Spirits, &c., found at the south-east corner of Houston and Sullivan-sts. This was an action for the forfeiture of a distillery and a liquor store on the same premises, both being owned by Robert Harrison. Counsel for claimant did not appear. The Government proved that the distillery was run without license, and without complying with any of the requirements of the Internal Revenue laws. Upon these facts the Court ordered a verdict for the Government.

Judge Blatchford has just made the following Judge Blatchford has just made the following order in relation to the publication of notices in bank-ruptey: It being desirable that uniform rates should be established as far as practicable for the publishing in newspapers published in the City and County of New York of notices in bankruptey preceedings, and that such rates should be as low as possible consistently with the circulation of newspapers of adequate circulation, and it being necessary, in order to effect those ends, and desirable for the convenience of creditors that such publications should be made in not more than two of such newspapers, it is ordered that Rule 21 of the Rules in Bankruptcy prescribed by this Court be and the same is becreby amended, by striking out of the designation of newspapers in the City and County of New-York all except The Times and The Commercial Advertiser, and that the following prices, and no more, be paid for the publishing in such newspapers the following notices: In The N. Y. Daily Times, for the publication two times of the notice by the Marshal, as Messenger, under a warrant, \$5, for the publication three times of the notices of as assignee or trustee of his appointment, \$5, for the publication three times of the notices of an assignee or trustee of his appointment, \$5, for the publication three times of the notices of an average of the above rates. In The New-York Commercial Advertiser for the publication of notices as average of the above rates. In The New-York Commercial Advertiser for the publication of notices as an average of these rates.

In consequence of embarrassments that have arisen in practice from the establishment of the "27th Rule in Pankrupty" of the District Court for this District, it has been vacated by judge Blatchford, leaving any case is which any groundjed complaining xists against an assignee on account of any matter connected with his employment of an attorney or solicitor to be brought before the Court for its action.

THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

The Kings County Grand Jury entered the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning, with St true bills, and the same having been passed over to District-Attorney Morris, the Court adjourned without Justice Shandley of the Essex Market Police

JUSTICE Shandley of the Essex Market Court, held Edward Moriarty to answer on the compilaint of Mr. William J. Eggleston of No. 674 Second ave. charging that while riding on one of the Belt Railroad cars, yet terday morning, Moriarty struck him and threatened to take his life.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, Justice Dodge held James Reilly to answer for tearing Parcolman Jackson's coat and snatching his club. Alois Milderberger of No. 736 Greenwich-st., published the circumstances of his robbery by Kate Fogland, whom he had accompanied into a den. The girl was committed. Before Recorder Hackett, in the Court of

Before Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions, the trial of James Malloy was resumed. The charge is grand larceny, in stealing from his employers, Messrs, Peter Lynch & Co., grocers, of No. 4 Vessy-st., sugar, pork shoulders, ham, soap, and rausins, valued at \$91. It is alleged by the prosecution that Malloy was in the practice of puriodining articles and supplying a store kept by himself and his lather at Morraania. Henry M. Malloy was convicted of grand larceny in stealing four pieces of valentia dress goods, valued at \$10. from Messrs. Hornce B. Claffin & Co. He was sentenced to State Prison 54 years.

James Shields, a middle-aged man, applied to Justice Dowling yesterday to send him to the workhouse. Mary Jane Mallen, who had been arrested for drunkenness and disorderly behavior in the street, was in the prisoner's box at the time, and, hearing shields make this uncommon application, offered to marry him on the spot; but the applicant for a paupership independing seelined the tempting offer, and took, instead, a committal to Blackwell's Island. He had been on a frightful spree. John Simmons at as deens worth of food yesterday in the saloon of the Continental Hotel, on Broadway, and, refusing to pay for the same, was committed to the Tombe by Justice Hogan.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAT.

147, 157, 158, 161, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 173. Can 181.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Nos. 3475, 3385, 3373, 3397, 3118, 2827, 3477, 3451, 3343, 3361, 3341, 3479, 3415, 3469, 1373. Part II.—Nos. 3614, 3644, 3686, 3694, 3612, 3360, 3570, 3638, 2618, 2910, 3482, 3702, 3704, 5706, 5708.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—Adjourned for the Term. Part II.—Nos. 861, 684, 756, 1287, 717, 1242, 647, 43, 743, 781, 622, 83, 798, 769, 698.

MARINE COURT—Trial Term—Nos. —, —, —, 25, —, 25, 47, 48, —, 30, 29, —, 51, 62, 63, 54, 55, 56, 57.